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Tuesday Morning, Jan. 27, 1852.

Publishing the Laws.

We notice in the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Sweeney has presented a petition from sundry persons praying for the repeal of the law authorizing the publication of the laws in this State in the newspapers of the several counties. These friends of enlightenment might with equal propriety have petitioned for the non-publication of the laws in any form. There is certainly great danger of our citizens becoming too well learned in the affairs of State.

The former mode of publication did not supply scarcely one in five hundred with a copy of the statutes—those distributed being principally among particular friends of the legislators, judges, lawyers, &c. The farmers and mechanics who had occasion to refer to laws, generally had to find some one who possessed them, which in some localities was no small job.

The object in publishing the laws is, that the people who are to be governed by them may have ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with their provisions, thereby securing the spread of that intelligence so necessary to the well being of free governments. It is nothing more than justice, therefore, that the mode which will come nearest accomplishing that object, with the least expense to the people, should be adopted.

The petition referred to is the first complaint we have heard against the present system from any source. So far from dissatisfaction prevailing, it has been commended on all hands, and even now there is a move in congress for the more extensive publication of the national laws in newspapers. This mode being cheaper and accomplishing the object intended better than any other at present devised, seems likely to be adopted generally throughout the Union.

"Tom Gallop."

A very facetious gentleman is "Tom Gallop." Tom informs the editors of the Tribune and Clipper that he has the itch—for scribbling, and thereupon scratches off a production headed "Bobby in Trouble"—alluding probably to our correspondent, Bob Walker. The effusion is a peculiar one, and could emanate from the brain of none but a peculiar individual. The words at the ends of the lines the author probably intended to jingle, though beyond that there is no further evidence of an attempt at poetry. In fact, it is neither prose, poetry nor truth; and, as for regularity, it goes along at a gallop which can be called neither a crawl, walk, pace, canter nor gallop. It is, perhaps, Tom's maiden effort and somewhat to be excused. Under the fostering care of the Tribune and Clipper we doubt not that his brilliant qualities of mind will yet loom up transcendently and create, at some future period, a tremendous excitement in some duck puddle!

The London Morning Chronicle, in reply to the proposition of the absolute governments of Europe, that England shall cease to be an asylum for political refugees, gives Louis Napoleon, Schwarzenberg, and the rest who hold power on the brittle tenure of popular hatred, a hint that they may want such an asylum themselves, some of these fine mornings before breakfast. The argument is apt enough, and cannot fail to be conclusive, even if this was the rock on which Lord Palmerston split, in refusing assent to so degrading a proposition. Scarcely a steamer arrives from Europe that does not announce some change, not foreseen or calculated by general society.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

The Kossuth and Long correspondence has been published to-day, both in New York and here.

It completely exonerates Gov. Kossuth from the blame, and shows the opposition he met from the first, not to say the tyranny of Capt. Long and the terrible fright and unduly indiscretions into which the demonstrations at Massillon in honor of Kossuth threw Mr. Consul Hodge.

Capt. Long himself is forced to endorse the correctness of Kossuth's every act, and while petty annoyances drove Kossuth from the Mississippi, the letters show it was with deep regret to all on board, excepting two or three individuals.

We learn from the New Haven Palladium that John Pierpont, a revolutionary soldier died at North Haven, Dec. 29th, aged 91. He served during the war as a gunner and was the leader of the small party that placed a gun so as to beat on the British vessel in the North river that was waiting to convey Major Andre back after his visit to Arnold. The shot taking effect compelled the vessel to go down the river, and this obliged Andre to travel by land, which extricated in the discovery of Arnold's treachery. Mr. Pierpont was in many of the battles of the revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

The Democratic State Convention of Texas, has nominated Gen. Samuel Houston for the Presidency.

Wonderful Resources of California.

We find in looking over the files of California papers, that some new and hitherto undeveloped resources are constantly being brought to light in that wonderful country. At first, says the Alta Californian, the production of that country was hides, then came gold, and although she was a very valuable country owing to her gold mines, yet her soil was of course poor and unproductive because of its mineral character. But gradually we find that grapes, rich fruits, and huge and most delicious vegetables, are the almost spontaneous productions of her miserable soil. A little later we hear of elegant marble ledges, of granite quarries, of quicksilver mines, of coal mines. We listen among the mountain sides and we hear a hundred waterfalls, waiting merely for the mill to turn out with untold magic the richest fabrics. On examination some say that the soil of a large portion of the State and the climate also are admirably adapted to the growth of the very finest of cotton. From ice and granite, to vines and oranges; from the Indian scarcely removed from the brute, to the most refined and delicately constituted mind; from the canoe to the steam palace, whose various saloons are soft with velvet; they are all found in this ill-understood and ill-appreciated California of ours.

The very last production, however, is found to be nutmegs, which are found growing very finely on the hills of that State. The Sacramento papers say that astonishingly fine specimens of nutmeg have been discovered. Gov. Bigler says he saw a large quantity of them growing last summer. What a profound opinion that was of Daniel Webster's when he said that all the territory sought to be acquired from Mexico was not worth a dollar!

Merchants Protective Association.

New York, above all other cities in the Union, is fertile in villanies. The latest scheme with which to swindle credulous people is what is called a "Merchants Protective Association." An association of scamps sell diplomas to country merchants, for \$10, which certifies to their promptness in business and their punctuality in meeting obligations. The holders are made believe that one of this will obtain them credit and confidence in all the mercantile establishments of the east, and without one they will be distressed.

The extent to which the scheme has been practised may be inferred from the fact, that a few weeks since a merchant from Chillicothe, Ill., made his appearance in New York to buy goods, intending to get time for one-half his bill, the credit to be passed on one of these diplomas, which was numbered 3,780. Of course the fraud was exposed to him and reference demanded of a better character than a printed blank, filled up for ten dollars!

Universal Suffrage in France.

LOUIS NAPOLEON made considerable display, says the Hartford Times, in permitting universal suffrage, in the election just past; but it all amounted to nothing. His own votes were appointed to receive, return and count the votes, and they returned large majorities for him, of course. The fraud in this matter was apparent when Napoleon issued an edict, that all the votes should be destroyed as soon as counted. Another feature in the election was seen in the votes themselves. No votes were allowed to be circulated unless the name of the printer was on them, and as there are no printers there except between thirty and forty licensed ones, the votes were all yes—for Napoleon!

Robbery—Robbers Frozen to Death.

A dispatch from Mount Vernon, states that on Saturday night last John Miner, a cooper by the name of Rider, and a fellow by the name of Farland—the two last named having served a term in the Penitentiary—left that place, and went into Richland county, near North Liberty, and robbed an old gentleman of \$1200 in coin. They then started with a view of returning home. The night was very cold, and they were under the influence of liquor. Rider and Farland froze to death, and Miner, when found, was insensible. The money, we learn, was all recovered, and Miner is now in the Mansfield jail.

The Herald says that a duel was fought in the outskirts of Cleveland, on the afternoon of the 16th, between two residents of that city.

The challenged party discharged his pistol in their air, while the challenger took deliberate aim, and his ball, whistling past the ear of his antagonist, lodged in a neighboring tree. The parties then shook hands, and returned home satisfied.

A YOUNG STATESMAN.—The Earl of Granville, who has succeeded as British Foreign Secretary, was born in 1815. He has held many important posts under his Government and doubtless is a man of ability. He must be, or he would not be placed in the responsible post so unceremoniously and mysteriously vacated by Lord Palmerston.

Another Bubble.

The late fire at Buffalo, which destroyed property worth \$10,000, insured in \$4,000 by the Merchant's Mutual, was the cause of that institution shutting up shop in a state of insolvency. The losses of this Company in the last 23 months have reached the heavy sum of \$400,000. The whole capital stock has been sunk, and many of the citizens have suffered largely.

A new batch of counterfeit \$1's on the Northern Bank of Kentucky has just been issued.

Legislative Statistics.

We find, in the editorial correspondence of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, some interesting statistics relative to the members of the present General Assembly of Ohio. In the Senate sixteen members were born in this State. The oldest member is David A. Cox, of Preble, aged 53; the youngest is John J. Williams, of Marion, aged 29. Eighteen are lawyers, eight farmers, four merchants, three physicians, one printer, &c. Thirty-five are married, three single. In the House, thirty-three were born in this State. The oldest member is Robert George, of Carroll, aged 65; the youngest, W. H. Lytle, of Hamilton, aged 25. Twenty-one are lawyers, forty-two are farmers, seven are physicians, three are editors or printers, &c. &c. Eighty are married, sixteen are single.

Maine Legislature on Intervention.

The House of Representatives of Maine, on Saturday, passed, by a vote of 83 to 34, the following resolution in relation to the intervention of Russia against the effort of Hungary to achieve its independence: "Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the Government of the United States may exert an influence in some wise and proper manner, against all such intervention in future."

The Anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Franklin, was celebrated on Friday evening, by the New York Typographical Society, by a banquet, ball, toasts, &c., at Niblo's. Some 700 ladies and gentlemen were present. Among the guests were Chas. King, President of Columbia College, Judge Lewis, of Pa., Washington Irving, Col. Seaver, Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Insanity is said to exist to a fearful extent in California. The editor of the Courier thinks there have been not less than four hundred in San Francisco since the settlement of the place. Excitement, disappointment, privation, gambling, and dissipation, are doing their work.

The Grand Jury, now in session in New York city, has found a true bill against the Commissioners of Emigration, for maintaining a nuisance in consequence of the over crowded and filthy condition of the houses on Canal street.

At latest accounts the great railroad Convention was still in session in New Orleans. Nothing had been done definitely and great differences of opinion existed among the delegates.

A man by the name of Hitchens, was shot in Williamsport, Pa., last week, by another named Hastings. A difficulty of some standing existed between the parties, at the bottom of which is said to have been a love affair. Judicial investigation has commenced.

The Red River, (Louisiana) papers teem with accounts of the rapid emigration into Texas. For weeks past the roads have been crowded with emigrants. The Caddo Gazette says that they are passing through Shreveport by thousands—pouring a tide of population into Texas in unprecedented numbers. Most of them possess large number of slaves and others evidences of wealth.

Another Steamer Burned.

A dispatch states that the Steamer Tiphon from Tallahassee river for New Orleans, with 723 bales cotton was burned 25 miles below Vicksburg, on Thursday. Second Engineer burned to death. Mrs. Gattler, the Captain's wife, jumped into the river and swam ashore. The books, papers, money and all lost.

Columbus Matters—The Allen Swindle.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Riddle moved a resolution which was adopted by the Senate, asking the Governor for his correspondence with John W. Allen, in reference to his claim on the State for a large body of public land, for alleged services rendered the State at Washington.

A dispatch says that the English papers and letters are all dumb about the Prometheus affair, but doubtless official letters on the subject from our Minister at London were brought over by the Asia.

Arrival From Europe.

New York, Jan. 21.
The steamer Arctic, with dates from Liverpool to 5th inst., arrived at quarantine at 8 1/2 this morning, with about 50 passengers.

Royal mail steamship Amazon, from Southampton, from West Indies, took fire at 1 P. M., on Sunday 4th Jan. 6 miles west of Sicily, and with the mails, was entirely consumed.

Of the officers, crew and passengers, of whom there were 155 in all, only 21 were saved. Fire supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

A Victory in Pittsburgh.

The election of Major Guthrie, in Pittsburgh, over his Whig opponent, by a majority of fifty-six, is an incident of the 13th inst. worth something in the affairs of that once large Whig city.

Loss of Coal Boats.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle states that the number of coal boats since the first rise in the river this season is 73. Averaging these at 11,000 bushels, we have a total loss of over 1,000,000 bushels of coal.

Louis Napoleon.

As the President was coming out of the Elysee, on the 3rd inst., he was shot at by a sentinel belonging to the Grenadiers, who was immediately arrested, tried by Court martial and shot.

The correspondent of the Daily News says he is informed that the first article of the new Constitution is as follows:—"The President of the Republic takes the title of Emperor." He also says that coins have been struck with this inscription—"Louis Napoleon, Emperor."

In the Departments the prefects are ordering the trees of liberty, which were planted in 1848, to be cut down.

It is said that the Sovereigns of Europe, struck with dismay at the success of Napoleon, have notified him that they are prepared to enforce the article of the Treaty of Vienna, which forbids any legitimate descendant of the late Emperor Napoleon from succeeding to the Imperial title.

Quick Passage.

A correspondent of the Washington Union gives the following memoranda of several recent passages of the Collins and Cunard Steamers from Liverpool to New York. Jonathan is clearly ahead:

	DAYS.	HOURS.
Niagara	13	20
Pacific	11	2
Baltic	10	19
Canada	11	16
Africa	11	4
Atlantic	10	11
America	13	12
Pacific	11	8

The Niagara, Canada, Africa and America, belong to Cunard's line, and were built in England. The Pacific, Baltic and Atlantic, belong to the Collins line, and were built at New York.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND POPULATION.—The system of furnishing school teachers for the West from among the Yankee girls of New England, has been carried quite extensively into operation, and has worked admirably, in two ways. They number two hundred and forty-eight who have been thus engaged, all of them single ladies when they started West. Fifty-four of them have since undertaken a new enterprise, instead of teaching other people's children, they have taken husbands, and are providing scholars for their own!

Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., elected at the present session in Columbus, are as follows:

Wm. G. Williams, of Cincinnati, M. W. Grand Master.
Cautious C. Covey, of Marietta, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
John T. Frackner, of Zanesville, R. W. Grand Warden.
Alex. E. Glenn, of Columbus, R. W. Grand Secretary.
Wm. F. Slater, of Urbana, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Daniel Humphrey, of Newark, R. W. Grand Representative to G. L. U. S.

Emigration to California.

A larger emigration will this year tend toward California and Oregon, than last year. From almost every county in Ohio, we hear of parties making preparation. In Indiana too, many have the fever. From Huntington, a party of ten left last week, going by way of the Isthmus, and others are intending to go over the plains in the spring.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BUYING A HOMESTEAD.

The St. Gallen Zeitung, states that M. Boppart has re-purchased the castle of Arenberg, in Thurgau, Switzerland, which was formerly the property of his mother. The sum of 200,000 francs has been paid by the President of the French Republic. We shall not wonder, if in a few years the President flies from France and seeks a shelter in this Swiss home.

Missouri State Treasury.

It is admitted that a deficit in the accounts of the late State Treasurer of Missouri will reach probably \$5,000. Judge Glover is accused by some, but as he died last summer, it is now not known how the default occurred. He is known to have lived economically, was a honorable man, and died possessed of a very moderate amount of property. It is shrewdly intimated that persons who were in his office at the time of his decease know where the money went.

The Liverpool Albion says that three sheriff's officers boarded the United States Mail steamship Baltic, when on the point of sailing for New York. They stated that they were in search of an absconding debtor, and as Captain Comstock refused to wait till they found him, they were carried off notwithstanding their entreaties to the contrary.

PHILIP J. ROX, a young man who served in one of the Indiana regiments in Mexico, was found frozen to death on the 12th inst. near Charleston, Ia. While riding home he became sick, and in attempting to get from his horse he fell, and was unable to procure assistance.

This is a dangerous period of the year for colds; people should be careful. Mrs. Huntington says she has got a romantic affection in her shoulder. The neurology in the head and the embargo in the jugular vein, all from opening the window to throw a bottle of cold water on the head.

Later from the Rio Grande.

New Orleans, Jan. 22.
We have received dates from the Rio Grande to the 18th inst. The Brownsville American Flag says Carvajal has received reinforcements and contemplated another attack on Matamoros. Gen. Ayala has 2,900 men to oppose him.

The weather in Texas has been intensely cold, and many cattle were destroyed. The Indians of West Texas have commenced depredations on the property of the citizens.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 2nd inst., arrived at independence yesterday. The news of the murder of Mr. Brent and servants is confirmed; a Mr. Briggs who accompanied him very narrowly escaped.

Sumner has just returned from El Paso. The headquarters of the army on the frontier was removed to Albuquerque. A new fort was to be established at the copper mines, and called Fort Webster.

Silver has been discovered near Taos, on the Rio Grande, a tributary of the Gila. The Indians were becoming more troublesome and dangerous.

The river at this point is still open, but it is going above and below Cape Girardeau. The weather is moderating—wind from the South.

FATHER AND SON IN STRANGE RELATIONSHIP.

The trial of Matthew C. Hart, in the Irish court of Exchequer, has engrossed extraordinary interest during six entire days. The plaintiff is a young man who, two years since, obtained a scholarship in Trinity College, and has graduated there with much distinction. He was brought up by the defendant, a highly respectable medical practitioner in Dublin; but he has never known who his parents were. He complained that Dr. Hart had subjected him to a long course of cruel usage, and had ultimately confined him in Swift's lunatic hospital during a considerable time, for no reason but to subdue his spirit and to break down his health. He suspected that Dr. Hart was his guardian, and had property left for his use by his real parents. The details of the case were interesting, but they were all thrown into the shade when Dr. Hart himself came into the witness box and confessed, "with shame and grief," that the plaintiff was his own son, by one who "might fairly be denominated a lady," who had given birth to him in Monmouthshire, and had died at Dublin while he was still an infant. Almost every one in the court was moved to tears by the circumstances of the revelation. The jury on Wednesday evening gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1,000 damages.—London paper.

From Havana.

Late news from Havana relate that the Captain General had promulgated a new ordinance, requiring all persons under certain penalties to register their names, occupation, and domicile, and prohibiting them from transacting business of any kind until they obtain an official certificate.

The arrival of Judge Sharkey had produced a great sensation.

The Cubans are impressed with the idea that he is a man of firmness of character and consequence.

The Americans have a new sense of security; can sleep or walk abroad without fears of the Moro Castle or the garote.

The last of the Lopez prisoners, an English lad, left on the 25th in a ship for New York, his passage having been provided by the kindness of Sidney Smith, Secretary of the British Consul.

Truth is considered cracked up as a virtue, and yet we know of nothing that would sooner make a nuisance of a man. Speak the truth of every body you meet, and where would your bed be? In the mud-gutter about half the time. In our opinion, there is only one thing more dangerous than speaking the truth, and that is playing with loco-foco matches in a powder magazine. We tried it once, between man and wife, and wore a headache for our pains for six weeks afterwards.

The Cincinnati Commercial, the best newspaper published in the Queen city, comes to us now in a new and beautiful type. [Madison Ind.] Courier.

Thank you kindly, neighbor, for your good speech; we fear, however, that we shall have to add more industry to our paper, or our friends, Garber & Baymiller, will get ahead, for their paper is as attractive as any one in the Union.—Cin. Com.

The above is what we call "piling up the agony." "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

The amount of property taxed in New York State last year, was \$1,100,000,000 being an increase over the previous year of 40,000,000. This increase is caused in part by the law compelling assessors to assess property at its full value.

Some girls, in kissing purse up their mouths as if they were about to perform on the flageolet. This is wrong. Kissing is a luxury that should be indulged in with "an appetite," and not nibbled at as if it were "a pizen."

ANECDOTE OF AN ELEPHANT.—An officer in the Bengal Army had a favorite elephant, which was supplied daily in his presence with a certain allowance of food; but being compelled to absent himself on a journey, the keeper of the beast diminished the ration of food, and the animal became every day weaker and thinner. When its master returned, the elephant exhibited the greatest signs of pleasure. The feeding time came, and the keeper laid before it the former full allowance of food, which it divided into two parts, consuming one immediately and leaving the other untouched. The officer, knowing the sagacity of his favorite, saw immediately the fraud that had been committed, and made the man confess the crime.

The Cincinnati papers describe a new rat trap recently patented by a resident in that city.

It is so constructed that when Mr. Rat enters and reaches forth to snatch the bait his weight acts upon a spring trap door, which suddenly opens and precipitates him into a deep chamber, in which he can only see one speck of light; from that he rushes into another chamber, and by doing so sets the spring of the trap door touching a lever, and in this manner the trap is reset and kept out for any length of time by the animal himself, so that without any trouble but to the rats a whole box full may be caught.

A Yankee Macbeth.
This is a good story, but fidelity to history requires that it be credited to some other locality. Each reader may lay the blame on himself.

The following laughable scene in the Buffalo Theatre, was culled out of the Boston Carpet Bag, a "down east notion" chuck full of all sorts of comicities, sent out weekly to the round about between the oceans. It is good for the blues—the Bug, and the scene:

One night Charlotte Cushman was to play lady Macbeth, and a "distinguished tragedian" was to come Mr. "Macbeth." The flaming handbills were posted, and great things promised. As the hour for the performance to begin approached, news came that Mr. Macbeth was started with the "tremens." The manager stormed and fretted. Charlotte was alarmed, and a complete failure seemed inevitable. But a fellow named Adams, who had done the "Yankee" for the establishment, and who had a good memory, and had read Macbeth, volunteered to come the Hero of Dunsinane. The play commenced. Miss Cushman was doing up the tragic in her best style. Mr. Adams succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the managers, until the banquet scene—common board, when poor Adams was utterly at fault. He recollected the sentiment, but the wording of the poetry he had entirely forgotten. He ought to have said:

"A vault and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost so glare with!"

Instead of this the immortal Adams burst forth in his richest style. "You got out! Go hide yourself—yer ha'n't got no marner in your bones—yer blood's colder'n thunder—yer ha'n't got no speculation in yer eyes—yeou git out!"

The house, stage, and all, yelled with laughter, and after it had in a measure subsided, Miss Cushman advanced to the front of the stage, as the writer says, looking as sour as pickled crab apples, and said in the words of the book:

"Think of this good peers.
But as a thing of custom, 'tis no other.
Only it spoils the pleasure of the time."

Mr. Adams felt that he had "sold" himself and ever after, when asked to undertake tragedy, grins a ghastly smile, and says "yeou git out!"

Bissexile or Leap Year.

The following from the Frederick Examiner will be interesting, no doubt, to many of our readers. Beyond the circle of scientific enquiry so little attention is paid to chronological exactness that many intelligent persons will be glad of even a short account and explanation given of the term Bissexile:

In reforming the computation of time, Julius Caesar ordained that the year should consist of 365 days, except every fourth year, which should consist of 366 days, the additional day to be reckoned by price counting the 24th of February, which was the sixth calend of March. Hence the name, from the latin words, bis, twice, and sextilis, 6th. The calends, (whence our word calendar), or first days of the month, were reckoned backwards to the ides, thence the first day of March was the first calend; the 25th of February was the second calend of March; February 27th the third, and so on.

The Julian year, which by this rule was reckoned at 365 days and 6 hours, was found not to be accurate, but to exceed the length of the solar year by 11 minutes, which, in 131 years, amount to an entire day. It was therefore corrected by Pope Gregory, in 1582, who stretched 11 days from the Julian computation—being its excess or gain over the solar time. Out of this correction grew the distinction between the old and new style. The Gregorian or new style, was introduced into Germany in 1570, and, by an act of Parliament, into England in 1752—just one hundred years ago—the 2d day of September (O. S.) of that year being reckoned as the 14th (N. S.) under the Gregorian system. Although the name Bissexile is retained with its obsolete import, we incorporate the 29th of February every fourth year, for leap year, and, for still greater accuracy, make only one leap year out of every four centenary years; that is—the years 1700 and 1800 were not leap years, nor will A. D. 1900 be reckoned as one, but the year 2000 will be Bissexile. Preserve this memorandum for future reference.

WINTER FASHIONS.—For the past month, hats have been worn well over the ears, hands being thrust into pockets up to the elbows. Leaky noses have also had quite a run, and the same may be said of thick boots and whiskey toddies. Flannel neck ties are much inquired after, while confirmed colds are getting every day more and more fashionable. During the colder days, the head was worn under the coat collar, the ears being tightly plugged with a cotton ward or roasted onion.

One of the wealthiest ladies of Philadelphia bearing the distinguished name of —, no name shall be respected for the sake of those who have honored and still adorn it; this lady in high life recently built a magnificent house, intended for her own occupation. On consulting with a very notorious fortune teller, astrologer, he calls himself, she was so frightened by his prognostic foretelling that she would not survive three months after she should take possession of her splendid dwelling, that in consequence of this prediction, she actually sold the property, and to certain of escaping the pursuit of the terrible enemy, who was manifestly in close proximity, dogging all her steps, she resolved on abandoning her country also, and has accordingly sailed for Europe. The Atlantic, it is supposed, will prove too broad for her fears of death to reach her; though, some might imagine, she would not easily have fled to a place where so many are to be apprehended. This is not a solitary, but representative case, occurring in a class too, where it is natural to suppose that superstition would be met by sense and overcome. Newark Adv.

LOVE OF LIBERTY HEREDITARY.—In the "Life of Kossuth," recently published in the Phenological Journal, we find the following, which shows that Kossuth came honestly by his love of liberty:

"It may show what blood runs in the veins of this man, to know, that the chronicle of his ancestors shows that generations of them, at different times, have been accused for political offences."